

Propositions related to the thesis



Early Life Nutrition, Growth and Kidney Function in Children

The Generation R Study

1. Associations of maternal vitamin D concentrations with fetal growth patterns and birth outcomes are present across the full spectrum of vitamin D. (This thesis)
2. Higher maternal folate concentrations in early pregnancy, but not at birth, are associated with larger childhood kidney volume. (This thesis)
3. Higher maternal blood pressure throughout pregnancy is associated with increased childhood blood pressure, with the strongest effect estimates in early pregnancy. (This thesis)
4. The well-known associations of kidney measures in early life with kidney disease in later life may be partly explained by common genetic variants. (This thesis)
5. Estimated glomerular filtration rate based on cystatin C is less influenced by body composition measures than estimated glomerular filtration rate based on creatinine concentrations. (This thesis)
6. Individuals with a congenital reduction in nephron number have a greater likelihood of developing adult hypertension and subsequent renal failure. (B.M Brenner, Am J Kidney Dis 1994;23(2):171-5)
7. Given the high correlations between maternal exposures and behaviors in pregnancy and those after delivery it is often difficult to disentangle intra-uterine from childhood effects. (R.C Richmond et al., Early Hum Dev 2014;90(11):769-80)
8. There is no “good” or “bad” science. It is the scientific method that might be inaccurate.
9. Epidemiology is an important tool in fulfilling medicine’s mission: improving individual and population health.
10. An important way to contribute to the wellbeing of our countries is to promote women’s health.
11. Good, better, best. Never let it rest. Till your good is better and your better is best. (St. Jerome)